

## SHOWDOWN TO COME RE DISCIPLINARY QUESTION

### Reports on Disciplinary Situation are Presented

Report of Dr. MacEachran to Senate, Letters of Dr. MacEachran to Council re Women's Disciplinary Committee, and re General Disciplinary Situation, Report of W. Parlee on Situation, Are Given

This year more than ever before attention has been focussed upon the problem of student discipline. While there have been more or less full discussions of the matter in the past it is safe to say that never before has there been as much misunderstanding on the subject as there is at present. Last fall numerous articles appeared in *The Gateway*, which seemed only to further confuse the whole affair. A meeting of the Students' Union was held at which considerable discussion was indulged in, and a committee was appointed to interview the Provost upon the whole matter of student discipline. Since that time matters have been more or less at a standstill as far as the average student was concerned, pending announcement on the part of the Council.

In the meanwhile difficulty had arisen in connection with the Women's Disciplinary Committee, the question being that of the power of that committee to enact legislation. A committee appointed to look into the matter brought in a report to the effect that any legislation on the part of the Women's Disciplinary Committee was ultra vires and could have no binding effect. The first development since the New Year in the matter of student discipline occurred in connection with the above-mentioned controversy, when a letter written by the Provost, outlining the powers of the Women's Disciplinary Committee as viewed by the University authorities, was read to the Council at its meeting of January 25. This letter is printed below, in connection with Mr. Parlee's report on the disciplinary situation. At this meeting of the Council a motion was passed to the effect that "the letter sent by Dr. MacEachran to Mr. Manning re Women's Disciplinary Committee be published in *The Gateway*, together with a report on the whole matter, drawn up by Messrs. Tingle and Parlee, under the approval of the Council."

At the same meeting it was also agreed to hold a special meeting of the Council on Wednesday, January 27, to consider the report which was to be drawn up. The Council met as agreed upon, on January 27, and the report was read to the meeting. However, just previously a delegation had met Dr. MacEachran in an effort to obtain more information upon the situation, and in view of the information brought back to the meeting it was considered futile to adopt the report. Accordingly, the matter was left over for further discussion at the next regular meeting of the Council, which was held on Monday, February 1. At this meeting the following motions were passed:

(1) "That Dr. MacEachran be requested to send a letter to the Council, stating his stand upon the Constitution of the Union, Student Discipline as it has been carried out, and the standard of conduct desired by the authorities."

(2) "That a full report of the question of student discipline and a history of the action of the Council to date be published in *The Gateway*, and that such a report be prepared by a committee consisting of Messrs. Manning, Tingle and Parlee and Miss Kinney, with power to add to their numbers such people as they may deem advisable."

Following is the letter addressed by the Secretary of the Union to Dr. MacEachran:

February 2, 1932.

Dear Sir:

In the past few weeks there has been considerable misunderstanding and discussion of the attitude taken by the authorities of the University on the question of student self-discipline. I have, therefore, been instructed by the Council to respectfully solicit from you a statement, in the form of a letter to the Council, which would clear up this variance of opinion.

In this letter we would desire you to state the power and authority which you recognize as being vested in the "Constitution" of the Students' Union. We would also desire an estimate from you of the work done by the student disciplinary bodies to date; in addition to the two above statements, we should like to know exactly what standards of student conduct are the objectives of the authorities in student discipline.

Trusting that you will be able to meet us in this matter and so avoid further confusion and misunderstanding, as well as obviating the danger of misstatement.

Yours truly,  
GEO. NEELY,  
Secretary.

Dr. J. M. MacEachran,  
Provost,  
University of Alberta,  
Edmonton.

In reply to this letter Dr. MacEachran sent two documents:

February 4, 1932.

Mr. George Neely,  
Secretary, Students' Union,  
University of Alberta.

Dear Mr. Neely:

I am enclosing for the information

of the Students' Council a copy of my report to the Senate of the University on the subject of "student discipline." This report was presented to and adopted by the Senate last May.

(Signed) J. M. MacEachran,  
Provost.

(Dr. MacEachran's report to the Senate follows.)

**Discipline**

On account of the healthy traditions which were established early in the history of this University, and on account of the excellent relations which have always existed between University and student members on the Committee on Student Affairs, the problem of discipline has, up to the present time, not been a serious one. Student officials have always shown a disposition to seek advice and accept guidance from officers of the University, so that it has been possible to grant to the student body a considerable degree of freedom in controlling their own affairs and in disciplining themselves. During the past few years, however, there has been a tendency on the part of the students to minimize the significance of student government as it is at present constituted, and to claim a greater measure of self-government—and that, too, on the basis of right rather than of privilege. For the first time in the history of the Committee on Student Affairs, there was this session a sharp division between University members and student members on a matter of policy, which, it would seem, must always be of considerable concern to the University. Partly for this reason, but mainly on account of the difficulty experienced by student officials in dealing with certain offences which must be regarded as detrimental to the best life within the University, it would seem advisable that, for a time at least, the University authorities should deal directly with certain types of offenders, who, though happily few in number, may none the less reflect unfavourably upon the student body and upon the University.

Dr. MacEachran's other letter read as follows:

February 4, 1932.

Mr. George Neely,  
Secretary, Students' Union,  
University of Alberta.

Dear Mr. Neely:

With reference to your letter of the 2nd inst., permit me to make the following remarks in the order of the questions asked:

(1) The University authorities must take full responsibility for the discipline of the student body, and for the standards of conduct involved. They may delegate to the students certain powers of self-discipline, but they must assume the responsibility of satisfying themselves that these powers are properly exercised, and that they are not allowed to lower the standards demanded by the University. It must be obvious, therefore, that the Constitution of the Students' Union can in no way interfere with the ultimate authority of the University authorities in the regular discharge of their duties. If, then, in the judgment of the Students' Council, the Students' Constitution gives, or seems to give, the students power to over-rule any judgment of the University authorities in regard to student discipline, that part of the Constitution should be abrogated without delay.

(2) I have always believed, and still believe, that the best form of discipline is self-discipline. Student the fullest and frankest manner, no discipline, however, is possible only if the students fully recognize the significance of the responsibilities which they must take upon themselves. If they are not willing to assume the responsibilities involved in "disciplinary committee," however carefully chosen or however well intentioned, can function satisfactorily. If, on account of my own great desire to retain student government in this University, I could still have confidence in the ability and willingness of the students to live up to the responsibilities involved, that confidence has been rudely shaken by

(Continued on Page 3)

#### DEBATES HERE



DONALD HODDINOTT

A student in theology at Mount Allison University, New Brunswick, who is speaking in the N.F.C.U.S. debate Friday, Feb. 19.

#### EXECUTIVE "A"

Those eligible for Executive "A's" please hand in their applications to the Students' Union office before Feb. 17th.

Qualifications for Executive "A" will be posted on the notice-board.

#### DISCIPLINE

The disciplinary situation, about which discussion has centred for the past two years, is at last reaching a point at which immediate clarification of all the issues involved is absolutely imperative. The uncertainty, ill-feeling and misunderstanding which has pervaded both sides of the question has created a situation that should not and cannot continue.

The whole history of the matter seems to be one of misunderstandings, largely as a result of lack of information, both on the part of the Council and the University authorities. A particularly important instance of this is the report on Discipline presented by Dr. MacEachran to the University Senate last May, which appears elsewhere in this issue. Until its presentation to the Students' Council at its meeting last week, no members of the student body were aware even of its existence, let alone its import.

It should now be evident to everyone that it is the intention of the University authorities to alter the present theoretical status to a considerable degree. We now fully realize that, the Constitution of the Students' Union notwithstanding, the authorities have the power to alter the regulations governing the student body at any time and in any manner they may choose. In other words, they apparently have the right to do whatever they wish, and to make use of whatever methods they choose to employ to do it.

In the course of the present dispute the University authorities have apparently chosen to abrogate the Constitution which they themselves accepted in the fall of 1929. We feel sure that had the students been thoroughly informed of all aspects of the situation last fall a satisfactory solution might have been found.

In so far as the Men's Disciplinary Act is concerned, we feel it is highly unfortunate that the projected reforms should have been attempted by the ignoring of the Constitution rather than by its alteration. Whether or not there is at present actual need for stricter discipline in connection with drinking than in the past is an assertion which has in itself been questioned in many quarters. We are of the opinion that drunkenness has substantially decreased in the course of the last four or five years. Admitting the actual necessity of such stricter rulings, however, we feel bound to criticize the methods used in obtaining them, as being definitely prejudicial to good relations between students and authorities, and so on the last analysis to good student discipline. The Men's Disciplinary Committee has, we feel, acted throughout in a very commendable manner. Confronted with a difficult situation, they have by means of compromise and negotiation, endeavoured to fulfil the functions for which they were elected, and to preserve for the students a certain degree of control over discipline. They have stood up for the rights of the students, and have attempted to follow both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution under which they were elected.

Unfortunately, we think the same cannot be said of the Women's Disciplinary Committee, whose actions in the past two months constitute little less than a breach of trust towards the women students who elected them. Apart from the wisdom of the regulation which this committee attempted to enact, regarding card-playing in the Tuck Shop, the methods employed are, we feel, open to severe censure. Having discovered that it had no right to legislate the committee should have taken the sample (and constitutional) course open to it, of presenting a request to the Students' Council to pass the desired legislation. Such a request made to the Council last fall at the time the incident occurred, together with a full explanation of the circumstances necessitating it, might have obviated what has now become an extremely unpleasant situation for everyone concerned. It would seem that the Women's Disciplinary Committee is so pleased with its astonishing powers which have been granted that it is willing to use them, and to act as a legislative agent of the authorities rather than as a judicial body elected by the women students to adjudicate on their offences.

In view of recent developments, the question has now arisen, "Should the Disciplinary Committee Acts be abolished?" In the light of its recent activities there seems to be no justification whatsoever for the retention of the Women's Disciplinary Committee. As regards the Men's Committee the question is more difficult. It has evidently done its utmost to guard the interests of the students, and has undoubtedly had a tempering influence upon the penalties which the authorities would have desired to inflict. However, we feel that on the other hand there are reasons for abolishing the committee. It now finds itself in the anomalous position in which it cannot pass judgments according to its own standards. It realizes that in serious cases particularly it must mete out punishments severe enough to propitiate the authorities. The only other alternative would be to give judgments according to its own standards, as it did at first. This, too, would lead to unfortunate results, since there is always the threat that the authorities will re-open the case and punish the student for an offense for which he has already suffered punishment. The abolition of this committee is a matter which requires serious consideration and a careful weighing of the evidence both for and against. Unless there is still further delay a Students' Union meeting will be held next week to discuss this proposal, and the students should give the whole matter their earnest consideration.

L. L. A. and W.F.B.

### Hon. Vincent Massey Lectures

All students are invited to attend a lecture given by the Hon. Vincent Massey in Convocation Hall, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Hon. Vincent Massey is the Canadian minister in the United States. At present he is touring Canada visiting Canadian clubs and other organizations interested in national affairs. His wide experience invests him with particular authority to deal with the question of international relations. He headed the Canadian delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations in Shanghai last October, at which conference Prof. Geo. Smith of Alberta University was present.

The subject the Hon. Vincent Massey has chosen for Saturday morning at 11:30 is "Canada and the Outside World."

#### POLITICAL CLUB TO BE ORGANIZED

Meeting to Discuss the Formation of a Non-Partisan Political Club to Be Held Next Monday Afternoon

For some time past there has been a growing realization that the University is in need of some adequate organization for the expression of political sentiment among the undergraduates. With this need in view efforts have been made to form such a club on the campus. Membership in such an organization will therefore be open to a student of any political views, and it is hoped that this organization will provide an opportunity, hitherto lacking, for an intelligible discussion of matters of political and public interest from all angles.

It seems fitting that such a society should exist in an institution which has arisen and been sustained through the application by the government of the sound public principles in which it is hoped to promote a greater and more specific interest.

Accordingly a meeting will be held from 5 to 6 p.m. on Monday in the Athabasca Lounge, when it is hoped that a satisfactory organization will be formed and a constitution adopted. Dr. Wallace has evidenced his interest, and has kindly consented to address the "club" at this, their first meeting. Will all who are interested, no matter what your political views, turn out.

### Decision of B.C. Government Re Cut in U.B.C. Grant, Final

Vigorous Publicity Campaign by Students in Opposition to Drastic Reduction Apparently Futile—Government's Decision is Serious Blow to U.B.C.

In an attempt to persuade the British Columbia Government to reconsider proposed cut in the annual grant to the University of that province, the students have made strenuous efforts in the last two weeks. A Student Publicity Bureau was formed at the last of January with the purpose of stimulating interest on the question throughout the province, to show the public how fatal the cut would be.

Last fall the students' fees were raised twenty-five per cent., and the government grant was cut twenty-five per cent.; this left a net grant of \$480,000. The proposed reduction is forty-three per cent. of this sum, and if carried into effect will leave the University a mere \$250,000 for the coming year. It is not known precisely what faculties will be eliminated, but it is clear that no matter where the cut is applied, the remnant will be a mere "skeleton University."

The Publicity Bureau has carried on a most vigorous campaign to try to save the University from what they regard as a calamity. Their object is to send a series of letters to approximately five thousand influential individuals and organizations throughout the province, in the hope that they will be roused into opposition to the cut. Three thousand dollars was required to pay the cost of printing and mailing these letters. It was raised totally among students and alumni. Tags bearing the phrase, "tuum est" were sold, netting \$130. Students are requested to assign \$2 of their caution money to the Publicity Bureau to be used as security for the \$3,000 debt which will be incurred. The students have responded nobly, and \$2,000 was assigned in the first three days.

The letters which the Publicity Bureau has issued to date contain many valid reasons for opposing the cut. It is pointed out that the loss to the province will be incalculable. Many aspects must be considered. For one thing, the University will no longer be able to rank as one of the best on the continent, but will sink to the standard of a fifth rate college. Its degrees, past as well as present and future, will be worthless. Further, the students now in attendance will go to other universities, and the million dollars that they spend annually in going to the University of B.C. will be lost to the province. Moreover, students of the high schools will be driven to other provinces or the United States when they are ready to go to University. Also the University will lose most of its best professors and will be unable to replace them by men of equal calibre. "Years of effort and millions of money have been spent in building up this institution. One invidious act may not only destroy it, but make necessary a repetition of this expenditure of effort and money. It will take nearly as long to re-establish the University as it has taken to build it up to its present effectiveness."

It would appear, however, that the campaign of the students was futile. On February 4, the Minister of Education issued a statement that the matter was closed once and for all. In spite of this, however, the students have continued their campaign. They do not understand the attitude of the board of governors, who last year objected vigorously to the cut that was then made, but this year acquiesced in a reduction that is much more drastic than last year's. With the object of gaining their support, a delegation was sent from the student body on February 5. It appears that the meeting was of no avail, however, as the Board of Governors issued a statement on February 9 declaring that they accepted the cut in its entirety.

On the same day a delegation from the students interviewed the provincial cabinet, but this effort likewise met with no response. The cabinet merely substantiated the statement of the Minister of Education that the government's decision was final.

much discussed book, which attacked the badly organized immigration scheme.

Such is the record of the eastern debaters. The west is no less. Mr. M. E. Manning and Mr. Cameron Kirby will put forth the argument of the affirmative. Mr. Manning needs little introduction to an audience interested in debate.

Mr. Cameron Kirby, graduate from B.C., is registered in the School of Education at Alberta. Mr. Kirby was active in the Players' Club and Debating Union at the University of British Columbia. We expect him to do as much for Alberta as he did for them.

**STRONG CAST CHOSEN FOR SPRING PLAY**

**Eileen Sterling to Take Title Role in G. B. Shaw's Historical Play**

As everyone probably saw announced on the nice shield which dangled from the Dramat board a little while ago, "St. Joan," that brilliant play of George Bernard Shaw's, in which he almost manages to forget Shaw and concentrate on the heroine of his play, is the choice this year.

It will be hard to do, but the producers realize the full extent of the difficulties, and are confident that they can put the play across. Miss Eileen Sterling of Inter-year Play fame, has the title role, and a splendid cast for the twenty-two male parts has been chosen. This is a good year for the actors at Varsity—twenty-two parts, and nearly all of them good parts, too.

The direction is in the capable hands of Mrs. Haynes, and rehearsals are well started, for the time is getting short. Much depends upon the stage manager—there are six scenes in the play—and upon the costumer, who will have the difficult job of procuring something similar to fifteenth century armour and battle accoutrements.

Who is debating here Friday. Mr. Pyke is an agriculture student in MacDonald College, P.Q., and wrote, "Go West, Young Man, Go West."

**MAGNUS A. PYKE**

Who is debating here Friday. Mr. Pyke is an agriculture student in MacDonald College, P.Q., and wrote, "Go West, Young Man, Go West."





## THE GATEWAY

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## THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER

Since the war there has been in all of the British Dominions a movement towards political autonomy. They seemed to chafe under the term "colony" and even "Dominion," and wanted to be rated as members of the "British Commonwealth of Nations" instead.

This movement has been noticed particularly in connection with the League of Nations and the treaties that resulted from the war.

At the insistence of leading statesmen of the Dominions, amongst whom Sir Robert Borden has been prominent, the Dominions have obtained seats in the League of Nations, instead of being represented by the British members. Another point gained by the Dominions is the treaty-making power. They are no longer bound by treaties entered into by Britain unless they subscribe to them, and may make treaties independently of Britain. Also, they have ambassadors of their own.

In connection with the Dominions' political power in other regards, they all possessed constitutions which were created by the British parliament, and could only be amended by the same body. They had no right to make laws to apply outside of their respective boundaries. For instance, Canada could not punish a Canadian who committed murder in the United States or any other country. Another theoretical restriction on the Dominions' legislative power was that imposed by the Colonial Laws Validity Act, which said that any statute passed by a colony (including the Dominions) which was repugnant to any statute of the British parliament applying to that colony was void to the extent of that repugnance. Theoretically, of course, this gave the British parliament considerable power to interfere with colonial legislation—but in practice the power was never exercised. In this matter, as in others, Britain has adopted a most reasonable attitude. She has never been paternalistic or domineering, but has let her colonies acquire and exercise new powers when they were ready to assume them. For instance, in the years since Confederation, as Canada has reached maturity in a political sense, England has ceased to pass laws affecting Canada, except at its request.

However, the Dominions felt that their official status was not in keeping with their dignity, so the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 were held with a view to removing the legal restrictions imposed on them.

All of the Dominions, namely, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, and the Union of South Africa, passed draft copies of the statute which would alter their status. It passed through the British parliament at the last session, receiving the royal assent on December 11, 1931, under the title of Statute of Westminster the Third.

Many people seem to think that the new Act is a great boon, and a deliverance from unwelcome control by Britain, similar to Magna Carta or the American Declaration of Independence. From the speeches in the Canadian House of Commons last session on the subject, one would gather that in the past the Dominions have been held in a less or greater degree of subjection by the Motherland, and that the passing of the statute would be a great triumph for the Dominions. For instance, Mr. Garland, the member from Bow River, Alberta, said: "We appoint our own ambassadors; we make our own treaties; shortly we are to pass the Statute of Westminster which will remove almost the last remaining vestiges of our colonial inferiority."

As far as we can see, the Dominions had no substantial grievance at the hands of Britain that required legislative remedy. However, it is no doubt pleasing to the Dominions' vanity that they be officially recognized as free from any subjection, even although it was only a theoretical one.

As regards the effects of the Act, it is of course impossible as yet to appraise them. In substance the statute is as follows: The preamble refers to the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, at which the measure was proposed and discussed, and then summarizes the reasons for passing the statute. The important sections are in effect as follows:

(1) The Colonial Laws Validity Act shall not apply to the colonies.

(3) The Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

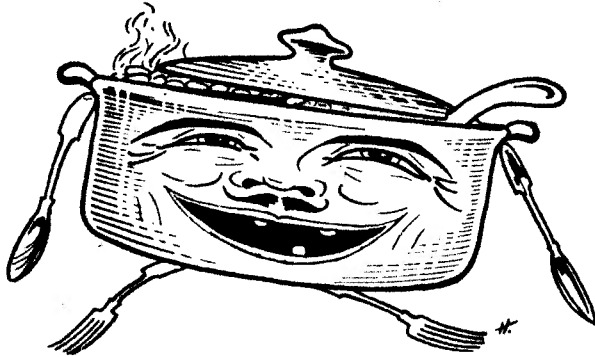
(4) No act of the British Parliament shall extend to the Dominion unless that Dominion has consented thereto.

(7) Nothing in this Act shall apply to the British North America Act.

(11) The expression colony shall not include a Dominion.

Needless to say, many Canadians will be disappointed by the Act. Some of the most important concessions which have been demanded by prominent Canadians and were not included in the statute were: (1) The power to amend the Canadian constitution, and (2) the abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. For instance, Mr. Lapointe, former minister of justice, in a speech in Montreal last month, deplored the fact that we are not given the power to change our constitution, while other Dominions have that right. He admits that the reason why such a clause was not incorporated in the statute was that the Canadian parliament did not wish it. We do not see that Canada would gain anything by acquiring the power

## CASSEROLE



## ADVANCED OOMPATOLGY

## An Extension of the Theory

Ever since ancient times, the world has been faced by the stupendous challenge, "Tempus Fugit." For hundreds of years scientists have been unable to cope with it, finding that they passed too quickly (the flies, I mean). We, however, after spending a lot of our valueless time in carefree investigation and painful research, with the aid of the Oompahian Theory, have been able to time them accurately within most of the

to change its constitution. At present, the British parliament will change it at Canada's request—but if we had the power to change it ourselves, it would be almost impossible to devise a satisfactory scheme whereby the constitution would be amended so as not to oppress a province that was opposed to the amendment. If unanimity of the provincial and dominion legislatures were required, the constitution would never be amended and it would become static. As it is, the British North America Act provides for a division of powers between the provinces and the Dominion, which has worked out fairly well.

As regards Mr. Lapointe's second objection, we disagree with it also. He declares that we have admitted our "incompetence to solve our judicial conflicts." As most people know, our final court of appeal, the Privy Council, is situated in London, England. It is composed of the same men who occupy the position of Law Lords in the House of Lords. They are always very brilliant and mature men, with a long background of legal training. They understand the principles of Canadian law as well as do the Canadian judges, and usually are among the most brilliant legal minds in the world. No one has ever seriously suggested that their decisions in Canadian cases have not been wise. The only objection is that we should have the final right to decide our own cases. We submit that in the Privy Council Canada has a court of final resort that is invaluable, and that we should retain it as long as possible.

As far as can be seen, then, it would appear that the changes effected by the Statute of Westminster are not so great as were expected by many. Perhaps the only real change of any importance is the right given to the Dominions to pass extra-territorial legislation. As regards the other sections of the statute, they merely embody what has long been the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. There is no particular advantage in having one's rights embodied in an Act of Parliament. Declarations of rights have been few and far between in the history of England, and are of no particular value. It appears to us that the Statute of Westminster was passed merely to satisfy the Dominions' vanity. Substantially, it gives them nothing that they did not have before, and we are glad of that fact.

—W. F. B.

## FRANCE—THE TYRANT

The position of Germany in relation to the other nations of Europe, and France in particular, has in the last year or two become almost intolerable to her. The terms imposed on her by the Treaty of Versailles were perhaps justified at the time, as memories of her military prowess were still fresh in the minds of the Allies. The whole peace settlement was based on the assumption that Germany and her allies were wholly to blame for the war. However, thirteen years have now passed since the armistice was signed, and the reasons for keeping her in subjection no longer obtain. She is becoming intensely dissatisfied, and has even threatened to withdraw from the League of Nations.

At the end of the war France was nominated to the position of policeman of Europe, much to her own satisfaction, as she was enabled to keep Germany powerless. She was not only permitted to maintain armies to keep Germany in subjection, but was given her valuable coal and iron fields as well. Germany was tied hand and foot. It seems to us that it is time the bonds were loosened. She was accepted as a member of the League of Nations, but every time she tries to get on her feet again, she is prevented on the ground that she is violating the peace treaty. For instance, she made a customs treaty with Austria last summer, but the World Court at the Hague ruled that the treaty was bad. It is principally France who refuses to modify the terms of the peace treaty. She objects strenuously every time this is attempted. She is suffering from an acute attack of Germanophobia that seems to be incurable.

Her position has become more powerful than ever in recent months as she has become, with the exception of the United States, the only country that is in a position to lend gold, whereas nearly every nation is in crying need of it, and is willing to make any sacrifice to obtain it on loan. Thus France has fortuitously been placed in a powerful position of which she was not slow to take advantage. For instance, she has extorted alliances from several of the smaller European countries, as Rumania, as she would advance the money only at the price of an alliance. Austria was about to make a trade treaty with Germany, and at the same time wanted to float a loan from France. The latter stipulated, however, that Austria forego the German treaty—so Austria got her money from the Bank of England instead.

It appears, then, as if France has been acting most unfairly and selfishly. Instead of trying to help Europe as a whole, to recover from the effects of the war, she has done her utmost to retain the dominant position in which she was placed at the time of the peace treaty, to the detriment of Europe, and hence, of the rest of the world.

—W. F. B.

limits of experimental error. Further, we have irrefutably related the Oompah to time. Now, in placing this remarkable and intelligent piece of work before the public, we at the same time advance our claim to the coveted and much advertised degree of B.O., offered by that fatherly organization, the Oompaternity.

Assuming that the elementary fundamentals of Oompatology are thoroughly understood, we may embark upon a series of mathematical deductions calculated positively to astound the thinking world. We are about to substantiate the Einstein hypothesis that time is definitely related to the Oompahian Theory. The mathematics has been simplified exceedingly, and we have no doubt whatever that the reader will be unable to follow it to its obvious conclusion.

Let W=one week, and D=one day. Then by definition:

$$W=7D. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{i.e. } W=7D=0$$

$$\text{Multiplying (1) through by D: } WD=7D^2.$$

Now since any one day is the same as any other day in quantity, we may substitute B<sup>2</sup> for D<sup>2</sup> on the left hand side, i.e.,

$$WD=B^2.$$

Now since a day is a constant quantity, B<sup>2</sup> is constant, and we may write:

$$WD=K$$

Differentiating this:

$$dW.dD=0.$$

$$\text{Then by (1) } 7dD.dD=0.$$

$$\text{or } 7(dD)^2=0.$$

$$\text{Integrating this } 7D^2=0. \quad (2)$$

Actually there is an arbitrary constant of integration at this point, but it, of course, is equal to zero, so we have, as we shall continue to do, omitted this step.

We now have two equations:

$$(2) \quad W.D=0 \quad \text{by (1)} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{and } W=7D=0$$

Therefore, by the Oompahian Theory,

$$WD=W=7D,$$

$$\text{Dividing by W: } D=1-7D/W$$

$$\text{Hence by (1) } D=1-W/W=1-1=0.$$

Therefore by equation (3) W=0, Therefore D=W.

That is one day is identically equal to one week.

I want to lay most Oompahic stress on the logic of

## LINES

I wrote some lines once on a time  
In wondrous merry mood,  
And thought, as usual, men would say  
They were exceeding good.

I called my servant and he came,  
And in my jesting way:  
"These to the printer, sir," I cried,  
"There'll be the devil to pay."

He took the paper, and I watched  
And saw him peep within,  
And as he read those first few words  
He first began to grin.

The next he read, the grin grew broad,  
And shot from ear to ear,  
The third he read, a chuckling noise  
I now began to hear.

The fourth he read, began to laugh,  
Then burst into a roar,  
The fifth, he split six buttons off,  
And rolled upon the floor.

Ten days and nights, with sleepless eye  
I watched that wretched man,  
And ever since I dare not write  
As funny as I can.

—D. T. G.

IN MEMORY  
OF  
ROBERT BURNS

This brief article is dedicated to Robert Burns, whose anniversary was celebrated on the twenty-fifth of last month. It is needless to emphasize the contribution Robert Burns made to English literature. We might, perhaps, dwell for a moment on his philosophy. He was a compassionate poet, always giving his love freely to any of God's creatures in distress, especially to those trampled underfoot. This quality is exemplified by such poems as "To a Mouse" and "To a Daisy." He gave his heart most generously to the same cause as all the revolutionists of history, namely, liberty, equality and brotherhood; and to this end nearly all his poems were written. He struck at the heart of the British caste system.

"Princes and lords are but the  
breath of kings;  
An honest man's the noblest work of  
God."

Such lines as these have resounded through the years as a challenge until they have become manifested as part of modern society.

On one occasion a lord invited Burns to a fox hunt; he accepted and entertained them with his verse. When the time came for the feast he was ordered into the servants' hall. The following poem was submitted to the lord and we believe it illustrates the nature of many of his poems:

My lord, I would not fill your chair,  
Though you be prodest noble's  
heir.

I came this night to join your feast  
An equal of the best at least.

'Tis true that cash with me is scant,  
And titles, trifles that I want.  
The king has never made me kneel  
To stamp my manhood with his seal.

But what of that? The king on high  
Who took less pains with you than I  
Has filled my bosom and my mind  
With something better of its kind  
Than your broad acres; something  
which

I cannot well translate to speech.  
But by its impulse I can know  
'Tis deeds, not birth that make  
men low.

Your rank, my lord, is but a loan,  
But mine, thank Heaven, is all my  
own.  
A peasant, 'tis my pride to be;  
Look round and round your hall  
and see

Who boasts so high a pedigree.  
It seems I was not fit to dine  
With these fox hunting heroes fine,  
But only came to bandy jests  
Among your lordship's hopeful guests.  
There must be here some sad mis-  
take.

I would not play for such a stake.  
Be a buffoon for wine and meat  
And a poor earl's taxpaid seat!

No! Die my heart e'er such a  
shame  
Descend on Robert Burns' name!  
(To our knowledge this poem has  
not been published in any of his vol-  
umes.)

H. G.

## Poetic Frenzy

I've wondered what "sweet nothings"  
were,  
One hears them mentioned here and  
there.  
Christmas exams not long ago—  
Now I know.

Wisdom never can be sold.  
(Must confess she knocked me cold!)  
Knowledge must be dearly bought.  
(Now I know she's not so hot.)

—H. G.

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## Disciplinary Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

recent events. The apparent desire of student representatives to protect by legal arguments, rights which appear to be given to them by their own constitution, instead of recognizing that any powers they have are delegated to them as privileges which must not be misused, indicates to begin with, a wrong attitude on the part of the students. Student government can be justified only on the basis of what it has accomplished up to date and what it promises to accomplish in the future in the way of establishing standards of conduct and developing traditions which are a credit to the University. The tactics recently employed of rushing outside the University to interview men in important public positions, and publishing misleading accounts of the views of these men to bolster up a system of student government which would seem to the students themselves to be tottering to its fall, would appear to indicate fairly clearly that the students have little confidence in their own ability to justify their cause.

In fact, the amount of discussion which has gone on in recent years regarding student government, and the tendency on the part of a few at least to drag down one of the most important functions in the life of the University into the realm of that type of petty politics which seeks to create misunderstandings and to develop opposition to the University authorities who must in the last analysis shoulder the whole responsibility of discipline in relation to the Senate of the University and to the Province, is not likely to stimulate any great confidence in student government on the part of the University authorities or of the public at large.

(3) The standards of student conduct demanded by the University authorities are standards deemed worthy of men and women being trained, largely at public expense, to take their place of leadership in the life of the Province. If the students wish to co-operate with the University authorities in setting up and

maintaining such standards, they will need to change their minds radically in regard to certain attitudes which they have recently adopted. They will need particularly to change their attitude in regard to the problems of the misuse of liquor and the use of it at student functions. Drunkenness among students cannot and will not be tolerated by the University authorities. In view of the fact that about half of the undergraduates of this University are under age, the University authorities feel that they have grave responsibilities in regard to the student body, and in relation to the public. Such responsibilities cannot be delegated to a student body which has openly protested against the standards involved.

(Signed) J. M. MacEachran, Provost.

These letters were read to the Council at its regular meeting held on Monday, February 8. At this same meeting a report prepared by Mr. Parlee, a member of the committee appointed to prepare a report at the previous meeting of the Council, was read and accepted by the meeting. This was in the nature of a minority report from the committee, the majority having prepared no report. The report of Mr. Parlee on the disciplinary situation as accepted by the Council follows:

### REPORT ON DISCIPLINARY SITUATION

Editor's Note: Report prepared by W. O. Parlee and adopted by the Council.

During the current University session there have been a series of negotiations between representative student officers and the University authorities on the matter of discipline in the University and its administration. The authorities have made it clear that they will insist in the future on a stricter enforcement of discipline particularly in regard to drunkenness. The culmination of the negotiations has been the letter of Dr. MacEachran which appears above.

The attitude of the Men's Disciplinary Committee was that they should continue for the time being at least to carry on and administer the same type of discipline they had in the past. As a result the committee has continued to function very satisfactorily in the view of the men students, but apparently from the Provost's letter, in a manner unsatisfactory to him.

The Women's Disciplinary Committee, late in the fall of last year, laid down regulations in regard to certain minor offences. Some doubt was cast on their validity by an official looking document appended to the notice. After the Students' Union meeting where the question of discipline was discussed (but to no satisfactory conclusion), a petition was presented to the Students' Council enquiring into the validity of such enactment. The Council interpreted it as ultra vires. From the decision of the Council the Women's Disciplinary Committee apparently appealed to Dr. MacEachran, because a few days later the following letter was received by the Council:

January 21, 1932.

Mr. M. E. Manning,  
President, Students' Union,  
University of Alberta.

Dear Mr. Manning:

In order that there may be no further misunderstanding in regard to the powers of the Women's Disciplinary Committee, please be advised that the Women's Disciplinary Committee may lay down and enforce any regulations which they deem in the best interests of the women students of the University, provided these regulations are approved of by the Adviser to Women Students. Women students, of course, who come before the Women's Disciplinary Committee may appeal to the committee on Student Affairs against any judgment of the Women's Disciplinary Committee involving disciplinary action.

(Signed) J. M. MacEachran, Provost.

Thus the Women's Disciplinary Committee has obtained authority directly from the Provost to enact regulations overruling the Students' Council and overriding the constitution.

A committee was appointed to endeavor to solve the difficulties and to bring in a report on the whole situation. The report was duly drawn up, but the committee felt that it was not quite satisfactory in that all disciplinary power was not given in the documents available; the University Act and the Students' Union Constitution. They met Dr. MacEachran with a view to obtaining this information, and it was hoped that at the same time the effect of the constitution having been pointed out to the Provost, if he still considered that the

Women's Disciplinary Committee required more power that it would be given in accordance with the constitution. An uncompromising attitude was met with. The above letter represents the situation as stated by Dr. MacEachran.

The Men's Disciplinary Committee, although in his view as fine a committee as could be selected from the student body, are yet not acting in a satisfactory manner, their judgments are much more lenient than is deemed necessary, and secondly, they are not acting on their own initiative, but only after the authorities have obtained the evidence and have laid a complaint. The Provost proposes to remedy the matter by sitting in future as chairman of the committee.

In regard to the Women's Disciplinary Committee, the Provost will not observe the constitution or any interpretation of it that will have a tendency to narrow the scope and powers of the committee.

This is the situation as it now stands. We have a constitution which to some has been a delusion, it is deemed of no practical importance by the authorities, and is said to be taken seriously only by a few law students and the Council. The Women's Disciplinary Committee feels in no way bound by it, for instead of appealing to the Council for an amendment to extend their powers, they appeal to the Provost, a distinctly non-democratic attitude. They may, as they say, be administering discipline for the women students, but it may well be questioned whether it is by the women students. As far as the Men's Disciplinary Committee is concerned, any alleviating power which they may have had in the past is apparently to be taken away.

(End of Report)

It has been unfortunately impossible to include a report from the Women's Disciplinary Committee since the meeting of that organization scheduled for Tuesday night has been postponed until Friday of this week.

At the meeting of the Council it was decided that a meeting of the Students' Union should be called if possible on Wednesday, February 17, for a full discussion of the situation. At this meeting of the Students' Union, an opportunity will be given for open discussion of the whole matter, and if it seems the desire of the student body as a whole the Council will call for a vote on the question of whether we should ask our disciplinary committee to act under the present circumstances, or whether we should repeal the Disciplinary Committee Acts.

## Correspondence re Discipline

Editors, The Gateway.

Gentlemen,—With regard to the question of student discipline, it seems that we have gotten into a rather nasty tangle which can only be unravelled by a measure of yielding somewhere. We need not expect the authorities to give way to any great extent; they have made a statement, more or less definite, which outlines their attitude and standards. To most of us it was a distinct shock to learn that our constitution was valid only in so far as the Provost wished to endorse it, or the actions arising from it. Looking at the whole question in the light of cold reason, it is evident that the authorities could take no other stand, they never can relax the power of veto on student discipline for they are the people responsible to the public for the conduct of the University.

There were several courses open to the Council. They might have allowed things to drift along till the end of the year and have left the tangle as a legacy to the incoming Council. This would have been a solving of responsibility, and there would have been the possibility of a situation arising which would have brought the Council and the authorities into direct clash of opinion, causing needless friction. Had such a clash occurred, the authorities would have been justified in assuming full control, and their consideration of offences would have been deprived of student opinion, which is of the utmost value in the interpretation and understanding of student action. The present disciplinary bodies feel that they have a very real place in student life as mediators between the offender and the authorities.

The second course would have been for the Council to repeal the Disciplinary Acts and so acknowledge that the whole question was beyond their control. The only excuse for so doing would be a conviction that students considered the standards outlined in the letter of the Provost as undesirable or impossible. Notwithstanding the motion which passed the handful of semi-interested students on the fag end of a recent afternoon, there is a strong feeling on the campus that the standards of discipline demanded by the Provost are not unreasonable. The report that a student would be expelled from residence on the first offence of drunkenness did arouse student ire. But there is a world of difference in the manner in which this statement may be interpreted. What constitutes drunkenness? Further, I am certain that no cast-iron ruling will ever be enforced by the authorities, but that each case will be considered on its individual merits. After all, if a man is stupid enough to come home to a residence drunken either habitually or occasionally, the penalty is not outrageous; it is not expulsion from University, nor suspension from examinations. We as students have a duty towards public opinion, and the very fact that we tend to refuse to recognize this responsibility makes it impossible for the outside public to regard us seriously or as a responsible body.

The third course open has been adopted by the Council. It involves the calling of a meeting of the Union and a free discussion of the whole matter involved. The issue is twofold: first, are we willing to adopt for our conduct those standards laid down by the Provost, or do we feel that we advocate the misuse of alcohol on the campus. Most of us are

not in favor of the endorsement or encouragement of bestial drunkenness. Second, are we in favor of allowing things to drift as they are, or do we want a complete clearing up of the affair? I am convinced that if there had been a clear-cut statement published long since to the effect that our disciplinary judgments were, in the last analysis, subject to the authorities and that all student discipline was delegated directly from them, there never would have been the waste of time and energy which has taken place. The Constitution and organization under the Council is misleading in its indication of the source of authority. Once and for all, this matter should be straightened out, and no clause should be left in our Constitution which is ambiguous or which may in future lead to another such tangle. I do not profess to understand the intricacies of legal argument, but I do know that the consensus of student opinion was that discipline was controlled by them through the Council to the disciplinary bodies, and in acting in accord with this opinion we acted in good faith. Some blame is to be laid at the door of those who allowed this misunderstanding to creep in and become firmly rooted. Although, as pointed out earlier, it is not logical to expect students to have major or complete control of discipline, yet we did consider that we had by virtue of our interpretation of our Constitution and organization, nor are we the only people who fail at times to think logically. It seems necessary, then, that we have a clear understanding embodied in an amended Disciplinary Act which will mark off the boundaries of student jurisdiction and yet use student administration of discipline in so far as it can be used without infringement on those major decisions which must always remain in the hands of the authorities. The more power is assumed by the authorities, the greater the need for student administration to avoid friction and promote understanding, and when these student disciplinary bodies know exactly how they stand with relation to the Council and the authorities there ought to be smooth operation. What ever happens let us be clear and above-board; dark and secret action always leads to dire and deplorable misunderstanding. Lastly, let us cease to brand the University of Alberta as the home of debauchery. It is not; and I am certain that if both the authorities and the students emphasized the fact that there is a very high standard of conduct obtaining here now, there would be less of that invidious public criticism about which we hear so much. One of the best ways of inviting public criticism is to stir up internal fomentation over an issue which, in my opinion, scarcely exists.

Yours truly,

G. N.

### NOTICE

The \$25.00 prize offered by Mr. W. C. Bradburn for short stories was won by Bert Cairns, his entry being "Madam Bluebeard" which will appear shortly in Mr. Bradburn's magazine, "The Capital." Other contestants who wish to have their manuscripts back, may obtain them by applying at The Gateway office before 12:30 Saturday.

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### CERCLE FRANCAIS MEMBERS DEBATE

Très Amusant Débat par les Etudiants

Le 3 février les membres du "Cercle Français" eurent le plaisir d'entendre un intéressant débat donné par les étudiants. Le sujet était que la co-éducation est un danger pour la société. L'affirmative était soutenue par Miles Hawley et Whittaker et M. Shortliffe, et la négative par Miles Hammond et Evans et M. Zuar. Les arguments des deux côtés amusèrent beaucoup l'assistance et cela nous fit espérer d'écouter à l'avenir d'autres débats.

### F.S. and B.S.

Science A, Science B, what do we mean—Basketball—A-B, B-A. The "B" squad is out to surprise everybody one way or the other—ask the Arts "C" team, Sci "B" 23, Arts "C" 8. Tonight they meet the "Barn-Dance" rookies, who hope to break their luck; but Caesar was not ambitious, and he died.

Sci A have played three games, two up and one down. The game with the Meds on Tuesday was a hard one to lose, just one point, the game being in doubt from early in the second half. We hope basketball will not parallel rugby this year. We've

### B.S.C. NURSES ORGANIZE CLUB

First Organization of Its Kind at the University

Owing to the increase in the number of persons taking the B.Sc. in Nursing course, it was felt that a Nurses' Club ought to be formed. The first meeting of the club took the form of a luncheon at St. Joseph's Cafeteria in November. The club was organized, and the program for the year was drawn up.

At this meeting Miss Raver, graduate in B.Sc. in Nursing, was asked to be honorary president. Other officers elected were: Miss Ruth Sheldon, president; Miss Marion Miller, secretary-treasurer; and Miss Margaret Hegler, press reporter.

The second meeting of the Nurses' Club was held in December in Arts 111. Miss Fenwick, superintendent of nurses at the University Hospital, spoke to the club on the History of Nursing. Tea was served by the girls.

The next meeting of the club was held at the home of Miss Norma Cameron on Monday, January 25, when the girls were entertained at tea. It was decided to hold a meeting in about three weeks, and to ask one of the dietitians from the University Hospital to speak.

got the team, but the team hasn't got itself. Nuff said.

### MISCELLANIES and MISCELLANEOUS

By F. P. Mac

The Normal Practice School gave a return engagement of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and after seeing it last Friday, I realize why. I mean it was that good. The kiddies certainly put on a great show. The staff of the Practice School deserves to be praised and congratulated on the splendid results they have obtained.

Miss Frances Seager was very good as the lovely Princess Snow White. It was a long role, but Miss Seager never forgot a line (Little Theatre please note!) and was excellent throughout. Miss Seager received a bouquet of flowers, which she generously distributed among her fellow players.

Mr. Campbell Owen was very good as the handsome Prince Florimond. Miss Eileen Weaver created much amusement as Witch Hex, who was not a wicked witch but a jolly old maid.

Mr. David Seymour was very comical as the pompous Court Chamberlain, Sir Dandiprat Bompas. The maids of honor were good, prominent of which were Miss Helen Cohen and Miss Marjorie Wyatt. Mr. Leo Cullen made a fine figure as the huntsman. Mr. Cullen is in particular well up in the art of pantomime. He can make a gesture or a pose express much; and he knows what to do when he has nothing to do, something most amateurs find so hard.

But easily the best actress of them all was Miss Audrey Ladler as the wicked Queen Brangmar. Almost entirely lacking in self-consciousness, she was cold and heartless and vain as the queen was supposed to be. Watch this young lady.

Of course, I haven't attempted to name them all. Those are only the ones that occur to my mind at the moment. All were good but the three

best were Miss Ladler, Miss Seager and Mr. Cullen. And, of course, the seven dwarfs collectively.

One fault so usual in children's plays was in this production most conspicuously absent. All the players spoke their lines clearly and distinctly but without any obvious shouting. I say unconspicuously, because it didn't occur to me till some time after I'd seen it. I mean there was not one player to remind you that such a fault existed.

The play was quite long (six acts) but every minute was enjoyable, moreover, the kids all knew their lines perfectly. I think there was only one such pause the night I saw it. (Little Theatre, note once more and hang your head!) One advantage children's amateur plays have over those of the grown-ups is that any accidents and imperfections never make the audience uncomfortable. Partly because one doesn't expect such a high standard in a kiddies' production and therefore one isn't so critical. And partly because such things never seem to worry the children themselves. They never let anything faze them. None of the children, for that matter, seemed at all nervous that night. Then as regards properties, such as food, their power of make-believe is such that we make-believe with them.

The choice of play was very good, as it has the kind of story and dialogue the children like and understand, which helps the audience to enjoy it. Also, its large cast makes it suitable for such a school production as therefore so many children can be in it and all the grades can be (and were) represented.

The scenery used was splendid, the woods scene in particular was

(Continued on Page 5)

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## Calgary Bronks Turn Back Green and Gold Squad 5-0

Bronks Got Three Soft Goals on Ross—McDonald and Hall Shine for Bronks and Varsity Respectively

The Varsity senior hockey squad went down to defeat to the tune of 5-0 in their game against Rosie Helmer's Calgary Bronks at the Varsity Rink last Monday night. Faced with large odds, Varsity nevertheless staged a game fight, and forced the Southerners to extend themselves at all times. The Green and Gold squad were not bettered on the night's play, and it was hard luck that prevented them from scoring.

The Bronks showed more finish around the net, and this was responsible for the difference in the scores. The Bronks capitalized on every chance they had to score, while Varsity lacked polish around the net. When they did get through they had to contend with D. P. McDonald, star goalie of Varsity a few years ago. Dooley Ross, in the Varsity net, appeared to be below his usual form. Three of the five goals scored on him were of the soft variety, being long shots that should have been easy for him to handle.

The game opened with Varsity's forwards going fast and trying McDonald with all kinds of shots, shots that he had difficulty in stopping. Klassen put joy into the hearts of the Varsity fans when he slipped the puck past the Bronk goalie in the first frame, but it was called offside. The first score of the night came soon after, when A. Hergert went down with Pete Paul. Hergert shot from outside the defence, and the puck dribbled over Ross's lifted pad to cross the goal line.

### Play is Slower

Play was more even in the second game, and the Bronks came back strong. On the whole, the play was slow, with neither team making any spectacular plays. Paul broke into the score column next, when a drive of his dribbled past Ross's pads for the Bronks' second tally. Their third was of the same variety, and it was Luft who boosted his scoring average by putting the disc past Ross.

The third period was productive of better play, with the Bronks having a slight edge. The Bronks scored twice in this canto to boost their score to 5 points to Varsity's nil. Walshaw and Hergert combined for their first goal of the period, when Hergert picked up Walshaw's pass to place the rubber behind Ross. Shriner

completed the scoring for the evening when he went through the whole Varsity team to score a neat individual tally. These last two goals scored by the Bronks were the only ones of the evening that looked like anything.

The teams lined up as follows:  
Varsity: Ross, Gibson, Hall, Klassen, Klassen, King, Gardner, Wilkins, Austin, McConnell.  
Bronks: McDonald, Walshaw, Johnson, Paul, P. Hergert, Shriner, Creighton, Luft, A. Hergert, Sorenson.

Referee: Clarence Campbell.  
Summary

First period: 1, Bronks, A. Hergert, 10:13. Penalties: Bronks, Paul, Sorenson; Varsity, Gardner.  
Second period: 2, Bronks, Paul, 5:00; 3, Bronks, Luft, 12:25. Penalties: Bronks, Paul.

Third period: 4, Bronks, Hergert, from Walshaw, 4:26; 5, Bronks, Shriner, 11:14. Penalties: Bronks, A. Hergert, Paul, Johnson; Varsity, Gibson.

## GREEN AND WHITE WATER BABIES TO BE HERE FEB. 25

Alberta's Hopes Pinned on Wilson, McConkie and the Keith Brothers

Varsity swim team is busy training for the dual meet with Saskatchewan on the 25th of this month. In spite of the lack of success that has been Alberta's lot in previous encounters with the outfit from the bald-headed prairies, the mermen expect to do much better for old Alma Mammy this season.

The burden of carrying the Green and Gold this year will probably fall on the shoulders of four men, Wilson, McConkie and the Keith brothers. Wilson has just returned from winning the 50 and the 100 at the Banff Winter Carnival, and the other three are well known Edmonton swimmers due to their prowess with the South Side Swimming Club.

Wilson will probably double in brass and take on the diving events as well as the shorter sprints. So far this season none of last year's diving team has been out.

Saskatchewan is not so strong this season as last, but they are plenty tough enough at that. They have already defeated Saskatoon in a dual meet, and they are scheduled to take on the Queen City reps before they come west for the intercollegiate meet.

## YEAR BOOK SIX TRIMS GATEWAY

"Egalye" Cairns of Gateway, Goalie, Plays Great Game to Give Year Book 8-5 Win

Saturday witnessed a hockey spectacle which, thank God, is seldom seen in Varsity sporting circles. In fact, everyone was in circles and didn't know just what it was all about—but anyway, Ken McShane's Year Book mongrels trimmed the high-class Gateway staff to the tune of 8-5, which all goes to show—what's in a pedigree. The game was full of thrills and spills, and "Dirty" McCourt, pride of the ink-slinkers, smeared the Year Bookers over four townships, and Art Wilson, playing his usual brand of scrappy hockey, outguessed the opposition at every shot, except five out of six. George Will was the big noise for the Year Book, assisted at odd moments by the other five stars, and for 60 solid minutes bang-up hockey was served to hundreds of interested spectators, who unfortunately had more interesting things elsewhere.

One and one-quarter minutes, mean solar time, after the face-off Maxwell managed by dint of much crooked work to worm his way, after the fashion of true worms, into enemy territory, and while Goalie Cairns was in the act of adjusting his pads, sneaked it into the enemy citadel, whereupon mingled shouts of acclamation, accusation and stop-thief were heard. Cairns complained that he and his little ole pad were losing their snap—but would snap out of it soon.

Then George Will straggled down the ice at a speed which simply left snails, invalids and fat old ladies in the rear. George stick-handled around Tuck, and then noticing his girl at Tuck thought he might go in and Spooner. However, George suddenly woke up, slightly before Cairns recovered from a prolonged session of shuteye, and with a dramatic gesture shot the puck like an arrow, but with his stick of course, straight for the Gateway igloo, and sailed on his proboscis, which, you evil-minded, means his chin. Play and players swayed this way and that till Oxon McCourt, called Ox for short, tallied a counter for The Gateway. Play then began in earnest; hard words were spoken, hard knocks were taken, and after many minutes of heart-rending hockey, Maxwell scored again. It wasn't a particularly brilliant play, but he still thinks it is, and of course we wouldn't tell him. Bowker scored for Gateway after a 10 yard rush, and Will retaliated for the Evergreen and Gold, and then Tuck unobserved hid the puck under his outer pair of galligaskins or gerkin or his chemise or something, and smuggled it within the Year Book 12-mile limit. Of course there ensued a hallowarow, but the goal was counted. J. W. "Buttercup" Chalmers, authority on Oomphatology and Women (so I'm told), was a bulk of defense for The Gateway,

### INTERFACULTY HOCKEY

Team.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
Arts	10	8	0	2	21	13	18
Ag.	10	6	3	1	27	17	13
Meds	11	1	5	5	16	19	7
Eng	11	1	8	2	24	35	4

## SWIMMING CLUB HOLDS MEET

Freshettes Win Inter-Year Competition—Good Times Made in Swimming Events

The annual inter-year swimming meet was held at the Y.W.C.A. Pool. The meet was confined to competition amongst the girls. Rosemond Dobson, a Freshette, was the high scorer, obtaining 10 points in close competition. The results of the events were:

Ladies' 50 yards, time 38:1—1, Kay Swallow; 2, Evelyn Barnett (tie); 3, Rosemond Dobson (all Freshettes).

Ladies' 100 yards, time 1:35:4—1, Rosemond Dobson; 2, Kay Swallow; 3, Evelyn Barnett (all Freshettes).

Ladies' plunging, 48ft.—1, Marg Allin (Senior); 2, R. Dobson (Fresh); 3, B. Fee (Fresh).

Ladies' diving—1, Marg Crang (Senior); 2, Ruth Freeman (Fresh); 3, Bertha Fee, R. Dobson (Fresh), tie.

## TAPEWORMS HOLD WIREWORMS TO TIE

5-5 Score Provides Plenty Thrills—Thompson Was a Bum Referee

On Tuesday last the worm nearly turned, when the Tapeworms (Civils) held the Wireworms (Electricals) to a 5-5 tie. Features of the game were cheering by Cornish and scoring by McPherson, Hawkins and Smith.

### INTERFAC. BASKETBALL

Team.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Sci A	5	4	1	...	8
Meds	3	3	...	...	6
Arts A	5	3	...	...	6
Ag.	4	2	1	1	5
Sci B	3	1	2	...	2
Arts B	4	1	3	...	2
P.-D.-C.-L.	3	0	2	1	1
Arts C	3	...	3	...	0

## GIRLS AND PROFS STAGE BIG BATTLE

Girls Down Profs 9-8 in Prolific Scoring Festival—Marg Moore Stars

The Women's hockey team and the Professors played about in their annual picnic on Tuesday, Jan. 19th, at 8:30.

One professorial bonnet graced the gathering and was the only bright touch to relieve the unusually ordinary appearance of the dignitaries.

Owing to hockey and good manners, both sides made some goals. The scoring was not very close, and only tied 8-8 at the second last minute, to be raised to 9-8 for the girls at the very last minute.

We are glad to be able to say that Dr. Rutherford was the only one of the Profs who had the misfortune to be put off the ice, and that owing only to a slight misunderstanding over the number of sticks allowed per player.

It is the opinion of authorities that the Profs game will be utterly memorable as the result of their use of the national Canadian spirit of "courtesy and service."

The lineup was:  
Women's: 1st forwards, Moore (centre), Cogswell, Agnew; 2nd forwards, Manning, Toby, Barley; defence, Craig Barnett; sub, Fawcett; goal, Clarke.

Profs: Forwards, Bro. Phillip, Dr. Henry, Mr. Taylor; defence, Dr. Rutherford, Mr. Walker; goal, Dr. J. D. Newton.

These worms generally appear in the "also-ran" column. Hawkins was very fast, and though he started from an offside pass, it was nice work. Smith's shot was beautiful (from some angles, especially at sundown).

Following is a list of reasons by each team, accounting for a tie instead of a win.

Wireworms: Dale twiddled before the game. Hawkins drew too many penalties. Tollington didn't have enough sticks.

Thompson was a bum referee.

Tapeworms: Baby Austin refused to start (scoring).

Ford would score only four goals. Stanley refused to score on Fowler's passes.

Batson wasted too much time getting even with Hawkins.

Thompson was a bum referee.

## HOCKEY STAR



GUY KINNEAR

Who has been a tower of offensive strength to Varsity's Senior team this year.

## SPORTING SLANTS

By C. J. J.

Canada's Olympic hockey team seem to be getting on the right end of some scores—five straight wins. Let's hope they keep it up.

Varsity went down against the Bronks, as was expected. I guess we'll just have to wait till next year. If trying gave any results, then our boys would be at the top of the league.

Klassen has been playing some great hockey lately, and he sure had tough luck when he hit the gas-pipe twice for what looked like certain goals.

The basketball team came off rather badly at Calgary. We hear that they had quite a lot of size to contend with. Some of the team feel that there will be a much closer score in the next game.

There's going to be some interesting hockey when the Superiors and Imperials clash for the play-offs—with rumors that Purcell is leaving for the States, the odds seem to be a little in favor of last year's winners.

and at one point threatened Will with total extermination. However, the much looked for extermination was not immediately forthcoming, and by the end of the game Buttercup had changed his mind. Finally, the battle was over, and a tally of dead and wounded was taken. Graham, Semmens, Schnitz, Alexander and Hugh Millar, who scored two Year Book goals, are still among the missing. Pat Garrow, minor bruises, contusions and lacerations. If you want to see a real game turn out to the rink this Saturday at 5:30—bring your own beer bottles and cabbages.

## Ladies' Basketball Team Leaves For Manitoba Soon

Team Will Play at Calgary and Regina en Route to Winnipeg—Team Strong

The ladies' basketball team leaves Thursday, Feb. 18, for their first away from home games in two years. Due to class budgeting, travelling was curtailed last year, and this season the girls are rarin' to go to take all opposition. The first opposition will be a Calgary team under the tutelage of Bill Dingle. Bill is an old hand at the game, and fields a good team. In Regina the girls will play the Smead Feed Store team. They've got to know their oats or it's going to be fine hay for Alberta. At Winnipeg the Manitoba Varsity will form the final opposition, and we hope, our third consecutive win. George Parney has a nice team, well balanced and smooth. They have punch and speed and plenty of well-seasoned material. A short personal sketch of the travelling members is as follows:

Helen Mahaffy—Manager and guard. Helen is an experienced and smooth working guard. Plays a great defensive game and shoots with deadly accuracy. Also an intercollegiate tennis champion.

Ruth Fry—Ruth is a forward and another seasoned and valuable player. Combines nicely in combination—fast, with dynamite mitts around the basket. Ruth is team captain.

Marg Kinney—Forward, fast and peppy, and a persistent doggedness of play. Marg is a great shot, and her team work is pretty. Mess 'em up, Marg.

Doris Calhoun—Centre; tall and speedy, real point-getter. Peppy Doris leads those closing rallies. Possesses a great pair of hands. Opposition! Just watch our Doris take 'em.

Jessie Kopta—Who doesn't know Jo? If you don't, you're not athletic-minded. Jo is our star athlete, husky and fast; has balancing effect on the team. A sure point-getter.

Cal Holmgren, who played two years ago, has shown wonderful talent this season; plays forward, makes openings; speedy and smooth and nets them every time—we-el—almost.

## HAVE YOU?

- 1—Noticed the small attendance at hockey and basketball games.
- 2—Noticed as many hockey signs and intermediate basketball signs up as should be.
- 3—Wondered what the devil we're going to do about compulsory athletic tickets.
- 4—Watched "Eagle-Eye" Bert Cairns keep goal between periodic spasms of unconsciousness.
- 5—Heard that the members of the Students' Council have been suffering from insomnia for the past two or three weeks.
- 6—That the festivities of the Law banquet were so convivial as to almost stagger some people.
- 7—Noticed that this looks a helluva lot like "Hush".
- 8—Noticed that it isn't.

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## CAMPUS ENGLISH

By Dr. E. K. Broadus

The Editor has asked me to write a "course" for The Gateway. The short walk from the Medical Building to the Arts Building supplies a theme. That short walk, at 12:30 on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, just after English 2, is a choice opportunity for eavesdropping. At other times, in the hazy and hazy of the hurried intermissions between classes, one overhears nothing. But 12:30 is a moment of release. Morning's race from class to class is over. For the moment nothing more strenuous than luncheon is in prospect. Let the dead past of the morning bury its dead. Let the future—even the near future of the afternoon—take care of itself. Here is interval. Tongues are loosened. Out from the rear door of the Medical Building, westward-bound, luncheon-bent, stream the happy emancipated. One has only to fall into stride (preserving the while the air of frozen intellectuality which isolates the professor so effectually that he becomes the mere passing shadow of a shade) to hear—a thousand things.

What, for example, has become of the English language which the students have been taught to write, and (let it be said to their credit) do usually write, in their academic exercises? "Oh, that?" one feels them thinking, "Oh, that's what we do while we're being educated. If we spoke good English during our off-moments, somebody might think we were prigs." "Are you going to cut Chemistry?" "Uh-huh, goterdate." "Oh, hello, baby." One young, "lady," to another: "Say, listen, kid." One aggrieved youth to another: "I got twenty on that test. I took it to the Prof and told him he might as well give me the low down on it." Pious Soul: "What an earnest and helpful person the chairman of the committee is!" Impious Soul: "Oh yeah?" Hungry Soul: "Let's go to the Tuck." Other Hungry Soul: "Oke." Scientific Mind: "What a wash-out those English 2 lectures are!" Other Scientific Mind: "Yes, that English literature stuff is all wet. Give me something real, like Physics or Chemistry." Inquirer: "Watdidyer think of that sermon last Sunday?" Youthful Cynic: "Apple sauce."

The passing shadow of a shade, the all-but-invisible academic ghost, fails to wonder. What an evanescent thing this slang is! Here today, gone tomorrow. Today, if a student wishes to indicate assent or approval, he says "Oke," or "That's O.K. by me." A year or two ago, he would have said "That's jake"—but "That's jake" is as completely forgotten now as if it had never existed. A year or two ago, if he had wished to indicate contemptuous dissent, he would have said: "Is that so?" Today, he says: "Oh yeah?" And in the interval between "Is that so?" and "Oh yeah?" "Soz you?" (borrowed from Cohen's dialect stories of Alabama negroes) struggled for a place in the sun.

But of all these evolutions, "apple sauce" is the most curious. Time was (my memory goes back to it), when the equivalent of "sheer nonsense" was "Poppy cock," or "Tommy rot." "Poppy cock" and "Tommy rot" were displaced by "bunk." "Bunk" was displaced by "hooney," "Hooney" was displaced by "boloney," "Boloney" was displaced by "apple sauce." And now a rumor comes to my tingling ears that "apple sauce" is about to be displaced by "a bunch of cherries!"

Here today, and gone tomorrow! How cheap they are, these phrases of a day, how futile and how meaningless! Do they really think, these university students, that this ephemeral slang makes their speech livelier, more vivid? Has it never struck them that the English language is full of good, terse, vigorous words, a thousand times more pungent than this moment's stuff? Why, for example, do these English 2 students keep their class reading and their off-hand speech in water-tight compartments? At the moment when the Editor asked me for "Something," they were reading Swift. Now, if ever there was a man who could hit the nail on the head with good, plain, vigorous English, and hit it hard, it was that same Jonathan Swift. But Swift is a

"lesson". What he wrote is part of a "course". Does it ever occur to them to take a personal interest in how Swift says things, and enlarge their vocabularies with borrowings from his plain and lusty diction? They are not above borrowing the lingo of the rah-rah-boys in the "funny" stories in the cheap current magazines. No doubt if they were quite frank with you they would say: "Well, you see, these stories in the cheap magazines are life; but Swift is just something in a book."

Most of this slang comes from the United States. Those who use it there are the "cheap sports." Well educated people there are as free from it as we well educated people elsewhere. But in that vast welter of population "cheap sports" are sufficiently abundant to warrant the cheap magazines in catering to them. A good many of our students read these magazines, and copy their mode of speech, under the impression that they are being "smart" and "up-to-date." It is amusing to see these "patriotic" young Canadians declaiming against the "Americanization of Canada" and at the same time playing the sedulous ape to the cheap sports across the line.

We are supposed to be living in a cynical age, in which appeals to sentiment are at a discount. To say anything about our "precious heritage" is to run the risk of being called "preachy". But it is plain matter of fact that in comparison with the racial intermixture of that colossal melting pot south of the line, the English-speaking population of Canada is remarkably homogeneous. It speaks English not merely because that is the authorized language of the country. It is racially English. Perhaps the United States, with its intermixture of races, is creating a new language, a language of its own. Well, let it. Politically and economically Canada is a babe in arms beside the United States. But Canada, by virtue of its homogeneity, by virtue of the lineal directness of its descent, can preserve the best of the English tradition. Why shouldn't these young Canadians, here in the University, take a genuine pride, not in aping cheap American slang, but in keeping themselves free from it? Why can't they get the silly notion out of their heads that a student who speaks good English is any the less a "good sport"? Surely, one can be a good sport without being a cheap sport. Why shouldn't they take pride in speaking "the tongue that Shakespeare spoke," and speaking it well?

## MISCELLANIES AND MISCELLANEOUS

(Continued from page 3)

very beautiful. The costumes were lovely too. Mr. M. W. MacDonald was in charge of the former, Miss Cozier and Miss MacIver, the latter. The music and dancing were under Miss Ricker and Miss Stinson.

I repeat, I enjoyed "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" immensely and the directors, Miss Tyner and Miss Harding are to be congratulated on their splendid work. (But I'll bet they're glad the darn thing's over!)

But Mr. J. S. Steele, as I said a couple of weeks ago, KSL and KOA cannot be picked up in the daytime and there are many fine NBC programs then. The much-publicized grand opera broadcast on Christmas day for the Metropolitan Opera House took place during the early afternoon.

As for American advertising, as you say yourself, much of what they advertise is not sold in Canada, so no harm is done. While on the other hand NBC often presents non-commercial programs, (such as Seth Parker) which a local advertiser, if he will, can sponsor.

As for any Canadian chain that may be formed, there are lots of other Alberta stations more than one of which will most likely belong to it. Of course, it would be a pity if the most powerful station in Canada were not a member of such a network, but as far as real necessity goes it wouldn't matter much. And as things stand now, the NBC looks much more substantial.

The above remarks were written for last week's issue of The Gateway, but weren't published on account of the depression. Really friends, you'll have to patronize the advertiser if you want the column to appear every week.

Meanwhile, I append the following: Can I really be getting too hard-boiled?

I enjoyed "Frankenstein" very much, but at the end of it I was congratulating myself that I had got through it without a scare or a horror. Then as I was coming out of the theatre, and also since that time, I heard other people talking about it, and how scared they had been, and wondering if they would get to sleep that night, etc.—and with a pang of envy I realized I had lost something. Time was when I used to lie awake half the night after seeing a picture like that. Why could not "Frankenstein" scare me as it would have once upon a time?

Not that I couldn't enjoy the picture. I did. Immensely. But I wasn't feeling frightened to death. I didn't faint, or even feel the slightest provocation to faint. I had no need to phone Manager Wilson every five minutes during the night to tell him, "Since seeing that picture I cannot sleep, and I am going to see that you don't either!"

Perhaps it was all my own fault. To begin with, instead of inviting the picture to shock me, I dared it to. While standing in line I could hear other persons already shivering with excitement over the mere anticipation of seeing it; while I was think-

## KOLLITCH KORNER

This Week: The Gateway Short Course in Asterisk Poetry—Lessons Delivered By The Original Asterisk Poet. Conducted By The Professor

## Foreword

As inventor, composer and copy-right owner of the free verse known to Gateway readers as "Asterisk Poetry", I have been requested by the Information and Intelligence Department of The Gateway to give a short, easy course in the writing of that type of verse.

While acknowledging the apparent compliment of the request, I must also modestly inform my public that my invention of Asterisk Poetry brings credit not to me but to the Muse who inspired me; I was but the instrument of an agency working toward more sublime spiritual outpourings than the mundane twaddle of Rupert Brook, Noyes, Housman, Masefield, Seeger, O. W. R. and others. I was but an instrument, I say; the new poetry goes forward under my guidance, but the Muse alone deserves whatever element of earthly honor is acceptable to a Sublime being.

## Walk Up, Gents

A characteristic of Asterisk Poetry is approached. Hitherto it has been the ease with which one's subject necessary to sit and wait for "inspiration" before beginning a poem; the new form changes all that, as a perusal of any of my work makes a stranger readily aware. It is quite unnecessary to have an "idea", or an "inspiration", before beginning work. The asterisks between the lines of the poem always express the story to be conveyed, in a fashion more intelligible, frequently, than the lines themselves. (It was in anticipation of Asterisk Poetry, in fact, that the phrase "reading between the lines" was invented.) One begins by writing a line, placing asterisks after it, writing a line, following up with asterisks and so on. Eventually, an idea or inspiration arrives, at which point the verse becomes more or less logical in sequence. Every possible angle of the subject is considered, in simple language; the complex is shunned with horror by the true exponent of the new system. The writer should never be economical with repetitions, however; they are so effective in driving home one's meaning.

One of the best methods so far discovered for making Asterisks Poems effective is that known as Stop and Go: periods are placed as shall we call them strategic (?) positions in the lines of a poem. The

"Pause that refreshes", might be a worthy name for each of these periods; many have remarked on the salubrious effect produced by the Stop and Go method.

## Asterisk You Take

Now that we have the necessary points in mind, we shall consider a few examples of the Asterisk poem.

## Spring

Everything is so.

Wonderful. In Spring

Wot with. Birds.

Wot with. Leaves

Wot with. Oh.

Everything. Wot

I mean is. Spring.

And everything. Is

So wonderful.

I'm sure you get the idea. You see, I imply in the poem that Spring is wonderful; I tell why Spring is wonderful, and so that there can be no possible misunderstanding. I repeat that Spring is wonderful. The subject has been treated by former poets, I admit, but few, if any, have made their readers so firmly convinced that Spring is wonderful.

You perceive the effectiveness of my system in regard to Spring. Let's try another subject.

## Smash

Salvador. Wot a nice

Name. Wot I mean. Is

Spanish. And Oh.

So romantic. It is

Nice. Salvador. I

Mean.

Communists. Ooh.

Narsty. Wot I mean.

Is. Reds and all. That

Spoiling. And despoiling

Salvador. They are

Narsty. Communists. I

Mean.

The above is the type known as the dramatic Asterisk poem. Reading it, one has complete pictures of revolution and riot in a lovely Spanish-named country. Could anything be clearer? (Editor, Yes!)

## Goodnight, Sweetheart

However, I have given sufficient indication of the identifying characteristics of Asterisk Poetry. Readers who wish to enlarge their knowledge of the subject are advised to communicate with the Professor, Gateway Office.

## FIRST DANCE

A tiny card, yellow with age, yet how many happy memories it brought back. Zulamae saw it all again! She remembered so well the clear sparkling night through which she had gone to her first ball. Once more, she saw herself step from the carriage, once more she felt herself walking into the beautiful hall. The floor had stretched before her shining and inviting. The walls, with rows of tiny lights, had been barely perceptible. At the far end she remembered there was a little pagoda, built on the stage, for the musicians. Because this was the "Shanghai Hop" the decorations had been novelties from the Far East. She heard again the happy chatter of the guests. They had been so flattering—the men, in their formal evening clothes, their beards and moustaches—then the women had admired her gown. It was so pretty—blue silk with a tight bodice and a soft billowy skirt overdressed with gold net. That very evening she could remember, her father had brought her a most beautiful, ornate fan, just to complete her outfit. Then she had danced, not once or twice, but all evening. The sixth dance was a waltz—the waltz, in fact, in which she began her first romance with a tall young English gentleman. They had supper together, too; she remembered how he had told her all his plans and hopes; and that they drank toasts. But the evening had ended; after that she had many more elaborate entertainments to attend. Always, however, that first dance stood out vividly in her memory.

Now, after all these years, Zulamae still thinks dreamily of that ball in Irving Hall. Her hair is grey, her step is not as light as on that evening long ago. She sees happy young couples go, now, in long evening suits and wraps, and once more she fondly gazes at her little program with its quaint red rooster decoration, and its list of twenty-four quadrilles, polkas, waltzes, galops and lancers. Yes, a very small piece of cardboard, yet for over sixty years it had been the instigator of pleasant hours wiled away in memories.

Note.—The original program may be seen at any time.

—THE AUTHOR.

Isn't so, that in reality it is impossible. It is a safe thrill. Anyhow, now you know what is meant by a "Frankenstein monster." Nor will you any longer think that Frankenstein was the monster himself. Nor will you pronounce it "Franken-steen."

## I PRESCRIBE

By I.W.

In time of depression every man's thoughts turn toward troubles. And almost everyone, be he soldier, sailor, tinker or tailor, is ready to tell you "just what the trouble is" with the world. Naive simplifiers of the multitudinous complexities which aggravate a sorely harassed and unsystematic economic system only serve to befuddle the minds of those submissive enough to hearken to such "divinely" appointed evangelists.

Having pointed out the fallacy of a snap-diagnosis it is my intention to cast myself in the role of master physician, and in a very dogmatic manner prescribe treatment for a universal ailment. In keeping with medical technique the first step in making a diagnosis is to take the history of the case, therefore the Modern Oslar shall first review some of the facts bearing on economic evils. For brevity and lucidity we shall tabulate our findings.

1. The age of mass production initiated by the Industrial Revolution.

2. Private workshops closed in favor of factories, resulting in large scale employers, the dawn of Industrialism.

3. The search for export markets requiring the penetrating force of navies with the backing of armies.

4. The inevitable clash between nations with more exports than available markets.

5. Wars upsetting industrial expansions and causing havoc in general.

6. Unrestricted production and wasteful distribution, resulting in increased cost to consumer and eventually in reduced wages to employees.

Symptoms—Unemployment and unrest. Starvation in the midst of plenty. Politicians panic-stricken and panting for a panacea.

Diagnosis — A virulent case of Capitalism Degeneritis.

Before outlining my recommendations for treatment, may I point out that they are based on theories re-

sulting from personal observations and beliefs of what is ethically correct and progressive. I believe man is a progressive and understanding animal. If given the opportunity he is eager to adopt necessary and advantageous reforms. We have evolved from a lower species and shall develop a higher one. I also believe in making full use of mechanical ingenuity to save labor. It is not machines which create unemployment, but capitalistic exploitation for personal profit in place of common welfare. I furthermore am convinced of the universal brotherhood of man, so much so, that barriers of armaments and tariffs should to my way of thinking be no more necessary between nations than between cities or provinces in the same country. And now to the prescription.

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1. Immediate reduction of all armies and armaments to a mere skeleton police force. Thus abolishing preparedness for war, and what is more important, ridding nations of much of their martial spirit.

2. Cancellation of every tariff ever conceived by the mind of any misguided politician, misguided by narrow-mindedness or capitalistic pressure. At the same time complete cancellation of reparations and war debts.

3. Complete governmental control of all basic industries and eventually all commerce.

4. Assurance of bed, room and board to every human soul no matter what his color, creed or credentials may be.

5. Encouragement of labor-saving devices to curtail hours of work and increase hours of leisure.

6. Universal dissemination of birth-control information, especially among Orientals, so that population is restricted to economic capacity. And, of course, adequate medical and dental care for the entire population.

In conclusion, if my treatment appears to be inadequate an inconsistent, it is because I have only stressed what I thought to be of prime importance, namely, social and economic liberty. The main end in view being escape from the dominance of the few to a true democratic communism and a simple hope that herein lies the road to Utopia.

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## Discipline Situation Theme Of Discussions by Council

Meetings of February 1 and February 8 Almost Entirely Taken Up By Discussion of Question—Considerable Diversity of Opinion Apparent—Decide to Hold Union Meeting to Discuss Matters

The disciplinary situation was the main theme of discussion at a meeting of the Students' Council held in A135 at 9:00 p.m., Monday, February 1. Miss Craig opened the discussion by a complaint concerning the "unauthorized" delegation of the Council which had interviewed Dr. MacEachran just prior to the special meeting held the previous Wednesday. She felt that all the Council should have been included in the delegation, or better yet that the delegation should not have gone at all.

Mr. Parlee explained that the special report asked for at the last regular meeting of the Council had been prepared, but that a snag had been struck in its preparation, in regard to the power of the Provost, so a delegation had been sent to attempt to clear up the matter. After a discussion with the Provost it was decided that the report was of no value, since it was based upon a fallacy, hence it was moved at the special meeting of the Council that the report be not adopted. Mr. Parlee added, however, that he had no objection to having the report published with his signature attached, since he felt the students should be informed of everything that had occurred. He proposed a motion to the effect that Dr. MacEachran be requested to send a letter to the Council setting out his attitude in essentially the same terms as he had given it to the special dele-

gation which had interviewed him a few days previously. Mr. Parlee disagreed vehemently with Mr. Manning that the views expressed by Dr. MacEachran at that interview had been given "more or less in confidence." Mr. Parlee then proceeded to give an account of the interview of the delegation which had interviewed the Provost shortly prior to the special meeting of the Council on Wednesday, January 27. "We had assumed," said Mr. Parlee, "that our Constitution had been passed by the Senate. However," he went on to say, "Dr. MacEachran says that such is not the case; he regards the act as his own brain-child and he proposes to do away with it when he pleases." Mr. Parlee went on to state that Dr. MacEachran had told the delegation that the act was not passed by the Senate, but by the Committee on Student Affairs. In future, Dr. MacEachran intends to act as chairman of the Disciplinary Committee, and in the course of the next summer he intends to have a new act drawn up designed to keep discipline in the hands of the University authorities since he feels that discipline is not now carried out satisfactorily. "The upshot of the whole thing is that we have no constitution," concluded Mr. Parlee. "Dr. MacEachran says that the law students are 'merely quibbling,' and have not got the spirit of the Constitution."

According to Mr. Tingle, Dr. MacEachran said that self-government was his own idea, but that the whole spirit of it had been lost through the quibbling of the law students and the non-cooperative attitude of The Gateway. This year, said Dr. MacEachran, not a single case has come before the Disciplinary Committee in which as severe a sentence has been given as would have been given for a similar offense by the University authorities.

Mr. Parlee thought that an explanation of the whole matter should be published.

A motion that Dr. MacEachran be requested to send a letter to the Council, stating his stand upon the Constitution of the Union, student discipline as it has been carried out, and the standard of conduct desired by the authorities. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Edwards wanted to know if we have grounds for repealing the Disciplinary Committee Acts. Mr. Wheatley's view was that the whole matter should be taken to the meeting of the Students' Union and that it could be decided there.

Mr. Parlee said that even as matters stand at present the Men's Disciplinary Committee shelter the students to some extent, but that the attitude taken by the Women's Disciplinary Committee constituted a breach of trust.

Mr. Manning told of several conversations with the University authorities during the course of the past summer, in all of which it appeared that the authorities were demanding

that the University have a higher standard of conduct. Mr. Manning felt that the committees represented the students, and had no right to enforce University regulations.

It was stated that the authorities apparently would not like to see the disciplinary committees removed.

"Well, there is no power in the acts any more—what are we to do?" asked Mr. Parlee, who again expressed himself as of the opinion that everything should appear as soon as possible in The Gateway. "Shall we try to muddle along as we are doing, or shall we repeal the acts?"

"We won't continue to muddle," was the emphatic statement of Mr. Edwards in reply to this query.

Mr. Parlee then proposed a motion to the effect that a report be drawn up containing all information available, and that the report be published. "It should be a big report," said Mr. Parlee. "The students have been entitled to it for three months now."

Mr. Tingle proposed that a committee be appointed to bring in a report on the Men's and Women's Disciplinary Committee.

There was some discussion as to whether or not the committee should commence work immediately or whether it should wait for the letter which had been requested from Dr. MacEachran. It was decided that the committee should consist of Messrs. Manning, Tingle and Parlee, and Miss Kinney, with power to add to their numbers such persons as might be able to throw light on the subject. The motion was then voted on and carried.

The opinion was that the report should be a full one, carefully prepared and ratified by the Council before publication. The meeting then adjourned.

### MEETING FEB. 8

The problem of student discipline was further discussed at the regular meeting of the Students' Council held in Arts 135 at 9:00 p.m., Monday, Feb. 8. Following the reading of the minutes, a prolonged discussion of the disciplinary problem was commenced. As arranged for last week a letter had been addressed by the Secretary to the Provost, asking for his stand on the matter of student discipline. This letter was read to the meeting together with the Provost's reply to it, and a report on discipline presented by the Provost to the University Senate in May, 1931. Both the letter and the report appear in full elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. Neely, Secretary of the Union, gave the information that if the committee as at present constituted were dissolved and reformed under a different system, Dr. MacEachran would like to see the same men acting on the new committee.

Mr. Tingle felt that the committee is a distinct benefit to the students. At various times the Provost has disagreed with the committee, and has not always overruled its decisions. The main danger if the committee is abolished is that many minor offenses might go unpunished and some of the more serious cases of discipline might on the other hand be punished too severely.

"Do we want to see the present system continued?" was the problem as seen by Mr. Manning.

Mr. Neely wanted to know exactly what cleavage existed between our standards and those required by the authorities. The authorities are evidently of the opinion that the student body in general would not be in favor of students getting drunk.

Mr. Watson expressed it as his opinion that the Provost is right in wanting to check up on the whole business.

The women students feel that the final authority should rest with Dr. MacEachran, was the statement made by Miss Kinney, while Mr. Tingle felt that on the men's side it was entirely a question of drunkenness.

Mr. Watson felt that the Disciplinary Committee system had a bad influence on men spending their first year at the University. Owing to the leniency of fines imposed for offenses by the committee the result has been that persons convicted have tended to brag about their wrongdoings, and to evidence a feeling of cleverness at "getting off."

He felt that the authorities would be better able to deal

with such cases.

If the Provost wants to handle the whole matter he should be allowed to do it, was the view expressed by Mr. Wheatley in conclusion.

Miss Kinney felt that if the present committees are dissolved and a new committee appointed to act in conjunction with Dr. MacEachran, it will likely be hard on the committee which is appointed.

Mr. Manning came in with a concrete suggestion that a meeting of the Union be called, following the publication of a full report on the matter, and that at some date shortly after the meeting a vote by ballot should be taken in regard to the abolition of the disciplinary committees. Apparently Dr. MacEachran's view is that students should be expelled from residences at the first offense of drunkenness.

According to Mr. Neely, the Provost is determined that before the eyes of the public the University should not be a byword for drunkenness and immorality.

A motion that the Council go on record as in favor of the operation of the Men's Disciplinary Committee in the future without any change or alteration of status, was lost by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Manning.

Mr. Parlee then brought in a report on the disciplinary situation. He explained that it really represented a dissenting opinion to that of the majority of the committee which had been appointed at the last meeting of the Council.

Some exception was taken to Mr. Parlee's report, inasmuch as it did not contain anything indicative of the attitude of the Women's Disciplinary Committee. Mr. Parlee felt that it was not necessary to include the opinion of the Women's Disciplinary Committee in the report, since the report was quite accurate as it stood and anything the Women's Disciplinary Committee might have to say would be only in the way of explanation.

Mr. Tingle believed that the Women's Disciplinary Committee had a right to see the report before its publication.

At this point a motion was brought in to the effect that the correspondence of Dr. MacEachran to the Secretary of the Union be published in The Gateway. The motion was carried.

A further motion was then proposed, that Mr. Parlee's report, as adopted by the Council, be published in The Gateway. Miss Kinney objected to the portion dealing with the Women's Disciplinary Committee.

Mr. Parlee countered with the statement that the Women's Disciplinary Committee had already shown its attitude by the actions it had taken, and that it was perfectly free to explain its actions at a later date. He felt that it was high time the whole matter was cleared up.

Miss Kinney still protested that Miss Luxton, head of the Women's Disciplinary Committee, had asked that no report be submitted for publication until the meeting of the Women's Disciplinary Committee on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Watson asked if Dr. MacEachran had intimated to the Men's Disciplinary Committee that he was dissatisfied with the way it carried on. In answer Mr. Watson was told that Dr. MacEachran evidently is dissatisfied, but at the same time he has not overruled the committee's decisions.

The motion to publish Mr. Parlee's report was now seconded, and voted upon. The motion was carried, Messrs. Tingle and Watson and Miss Kinney dissenting.

Mr. Manning reiterated his proposal to call a Union meeting for a full discussion of the whole matter, and then to hold a vote by ballot on the abolition of the disciplinary committees. The suggestion was received with favor by the Council.

The motion that a Council meeting be called for the discussion of the whole matter, if possible on Wednesday, February 17, was now put to the meeting and passed.

The Council now went on to consider several small budget items in connection with hockey and basketball. After a short discussion the meeting adjourned at 10:45 p.m.

## The Undergrad Makes History, Arts Club No Longer Defunct

Scarcity of Light Applauded—Best Orchestra in the City, Bowman's—Room to Dance is a Good Thing

Accompanied by the blaring of trumpets, and the soft wailing of the violin, the 1932 Undergrad went the way of all formal last Friday night. There are still two more formals to go before the social season will be finished, but we are more than sure that neither of them will be an improvement over the Undergrad. It is the consensus of opinion that the Undergrad was the best of the year, and while we flatter ourselves that we are sufficiently different from the mob to entertain our own ideas, yet in this instance we are bound to concur, and with the rest of the University, take off our hats to the Arts Club.

Rather than attempt to half decorate the hall, and thus give a picture of near nakedness, the dance committee wisely decided to dispense with decoration in its entirety, and adopt the sophisticated habits of the seniors. Colored lights (we should say very few colored lights) formed the only decorative touch, and, we think, the majority of the dancers approved to the full. There seems to be something so conducive to romance about a scarcity of lights, and with the depression keeping so many of us from the altar and what not, we must take our romance where we can get it. In comparison with the heavily over-decorated Undergrad of 1931, last Friday's dance stands head and shoulders above it.

Gradually working our way around to the refreshments, we wish to take this opportunity to point out that we

have had just as good suppers at other dances this year, and punch that was a good deal better. We appreciate the fact that originality in the bill of fare is almost an impossibility, more especially when a dance does not sell out, and the committee has to watch the shekels with eagle eyes.

Touching briefly on the music dispensed by Bowman's orchestra. We believe that in a previous write-up we patriotically voted the Varsity outfit as being all in the line of music dispensers that could be desired. Of course, we realize that charity, as well as divers other virtues, begins at home, but the finished performance that Bowman and Co. gave Friday night brought joy to our hearts. We take this opportunity to thank the Arts Club for giving us the best in orchestras that there is in the city.

And the dance wasn't crowded. There was always room to maneuver to the heart's content, which, believe us, is a good thing. Visions of Proms that we have attended where we vainly sought for room to put one foot down flitted across our mind as we danced (?) speciously at the '32 Undergrad. Brigham Young and bring 'em often!

The dance committee that arranged this splendid formal consisted of Skiv Edwards, Evelyn Atkin, Helen Smith, Jimmy Broughton, Beth Carscadden, Art Bierwagen and Barbara Burnett. Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. MacEachran and Miss Dodd graciously consented to be patronesses.

## VARSITY DROPS LAST GAME 4-2

Soops Victorious in Last Clash With Varsity Thursday Night

Varsity puck men put on their best exhibition of the season for the handful of loyal supporters that turned out to watch their last battle. For two periods, until Dooley Ross's lapse late in the second put last year's champs one up, they fought the over-towners on even terms, and put a goodly scare in the hearts of any Superior fans.

A flashing attack led by Al Hall and Freddy King bored in on Stuart in the Soops' net time after time, and only the worst kind of luck stopped the Green and Gold from scoring at least two more goals.

Varsity took the lead about quarter way through the first period when Stuart pulled the puck in after Willans' shot. The advantage didn't last long, however. The Soops tied it up about a minute later when Soley got in a shot from the left wing, and was allowed to go through standing up and push in the rebound of his own shot.

About half-way through the period Graham pulled the defence together, and passed to Walker on his right. Kelly had clear sailing, and coasted in to let one go that gave Dooley no chance to save.

Brown was given a penalty for cross-checking, and McConnell got through while he was off, only to miss the net when he had Stuart at

his mercy. The third period started out like old home week. No less than seven of the game's ten penalties were earned in this session. Hall was benched shortly after play started, and the Soops pressed in as if they were going some place. They didn't look like champions of the near or far west around the nets though, and even when McConnell joined Al in the cooler they were unable to crash in for a score. When the teams were at full strength again Graham broke away with Crossland, and passed as he hit the defence. The lanky left-winger rounded Al Hall and passed it back, and Graham fooled Ross to close the scoring for the night. The remainder of the period was like an enthusiastic Danybrook fair, but neither team could score.

The lineups: Varsity: Ross, Hall, Gardner, Kinney, King, Klassen, Tollington, McConnell, Willans.

Soops: Stuart, Montgomery, B. Brown, Graham, Crossland, Walker, J. Brown, Soley, Stuart.

Summary First period: Varsity, Willans; Superiors, Soley; Superiors, Walker-Graham. Penalties: Brown.

Second period: Varsity, Hall; Superiors, J. Brown. Penalties: J. Brown, Montgomery, Gardner.

Third period: Superiors, Graham-Crossland. Penalties: Montgomery (2), Hall (2), McConnell, B. Brown, Graham.

### DEBATES THURSDAY



CAMERON KIRBY

A debater of wide experience, who will team up with Ted Manning in the N.F.C.U.S. debate.

## LAW CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL BANQUET

Students Addressed by Mr. Justice Ewing—One of Best Banquets in Club's History

The annual banquet of the Law Club was held at the Macdonald Hotel on the evening of Thursday, February 4th. Nearly all of the men students, Dean Weir, the professors, Mr. Justice Ewing, several prominent lawyers, and some of the recent graduates were present. Bill Parlee, president of the club, was toastmaster.

When dinner was over, John Bowman favored the gathering with a violin solo which was received with enthusiasm and twice encored. Ted Manning then toasted the University, and Pete Tingle the Faculty. Dean Weir responded to both, and when he arose to speak was given a rousing ovation. After he had finished speaking, Bill Parlee staged a tap dance. This number, too, was loudly applauded and encored. Toasts were then proposed by Wilbur Bowler and Charlie Bennett to the bench and bar respectively. The toast to the bar was responded to in fitting terms by R. McLaughlin, K.C. John Hart then proposed a toast to the graduates, to which Ronald Martland responded.

Next followed the main event of the evening, an address by Mr. Justice Ewing. He dealt with different phases of the profession, and his sincere talk was appreciated by all. Before the banquet ended Mr. H. H. Parlee, K.C., George Steer, K.C., Mr. McIntyre and Eric Gibbs each said a few words. Mr. L. Y. Cairns then led the singing of the National Anthem.

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TED MANNING, B.A.

Who is leader of the Alberta team in the N.F.C.U.S. debate Friday night.

## St. Joe's Cafeteria

Don't forget Sunday evening Dinner at THE CAMPUS TUCK SHOP. Full course meal served from 6 p.m. until 7 p.m., 50c.

Our evening specials are becoming more popular than ever. Here they are for the week:

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—  
Apple Pie a la mode ..... 10c

THURSDAY NIGHT—  
Hot Chocolate, Whipped Cream, Biscuits..... 10c

FRIDAY NIGHT  
Fruit Salad, Toast and Coffee..... 15c

MONDAY NIGHT  
Choice of Toasted Sandwich ..... 15c

TUESDAY NIGHT  
Chocolate Eclair and Coffee ..... 10c

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